10. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Decontamination will be performed in accordance with the OU 1-07B Interim Decontamination Plan. All personnel, clothing, equipment, and samples leaving an exclusion zone (contaminated or potentially contaminated area) will be decontaminated to remove any harmful substances that may have adhered to them. All PPE and decontamination materials contacting groundwater will be considered F001 listed hazardous waste and disposed of in accordance with MCP-3480, "Environmental Instructions for Facilities Processes, Materials and Equipment," the OU 1-07B Waste Management Plan. Some equipment may be disposed of rather than decontaminated. This section provides guidelines for decontamination procedures to be implemented at the task sites. Details for decontaminating materials associated with this project are addressed in the Interim Decontamination Plan and will be conveyed to project personnel during the project-specific health and safety briefing held prior to commencing field activities.

As applicable, all personnel will be surveyed for radioactive contamination prior to exiting the radiological control work area. Readings 100 counts above background will require that the person immediately notify the FCC and RCT. The RCT will be responsible for all radiological decontamination efforts at the task site.

10.1 Contamination Control and Prevention

Everything that enters established contamination zones has the potential to become contaminated. Contamination control and prevention procedures will be implemented throughout the project to minimize personnel contact with contaminated surfaces. As applicable, the following contamination control and prevention measures will be employed:

- Identifying potential sources of contamination and then designing containment, and/or engineering controls to eliminate or mitigate the contact or release of contaminants
- Limiting the equipment, materials, and number of personnel that enter the contaminated area
- Immediately implementing decontamination procedures if contamination is found on the outer surfaces of equipment
- Utilizing only the established control entry and exit point from the contaminated area to minimize the potential for cross contamination and expedite contamination control surveys
- Wearing disposable outer garments and utilizing disposable equipment (where possible).

10.2 Doffing PPE and Decontamination

No personnel decontamination beyond doffing of PPE is anticipated for this project. If contamination is detected on outer PPE layers, careful removal of these outer PPE layers will generally eliminate over 99% of contamination and will serve as the primary decontamination method. Removal of contaminated protective clothing using standard radiological doffing techniques (rolling outer surfaces inward while removing the clothing) provides the most effective method for containing and isolating the contaminants and greatly reduces the potential for exposure to other personnel who would be put at risk of cross contamination from other decontamination methods (e.g., washing, brushing). Personnel will be

trained to properly use project-specific PPE in accordance with PRD-2001 and MCP-2716, "Personal Protective Equipment." PPE doffing procedures will be posted at the CRZ.

Some preliminary surface decontamination of protective clothing may be required if it is grossly contaminated and could generate airborne radioactivity or organic vapor emissions. This will involve assistance from other personnel inside the contamination area and at the doffing station. The ultimate goal of all decontamination methods is to effectively and efficiently isolate the source of contamination through removal of protective clothing and containment in a sealed bag or waste container.

The specific doffing sequence of modified Level D or C PPE and any required decontamination will be based on the nature of the contamination and specific project site configuration. However, there is no single doffing strategy that works in all circumstances and modifications to this approach are appropriate if site conditions change or at the discretion of the project HSO in consultation with the project IH and TAN RADCON personnel. Radiological and nonradiological (chemical) hazards will both be evaluated.

10.3 Disposal of Contaminated PPE and Equipment

10.3.1 Storage and Disposal of Contaminated Materials

All waste streams generated from the OU 1-07B project will be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with the OU 1-07B Waste Management Plan.

10.3.2 Project Sanitation and Waste Minimization

Site personnel will use toilet facilities located in or around the TAN operations area. Potable water and soap will also be available within the operations area at the site for personnel to wash their hands and face upon exiting the work area. Any required radionuclide contamination surveys will be done before washing face and hands to prevent accidental spread of contamination.

Waste materials will not be allowed to accumulate at the task site. Appropriate containers for contaminated and noncontaminated waste will be maintained within the EZ, in the SZ, and at other appropriate locations at the task site. All waste generated within established contamination areas (or as deemed appropriate by TAN RADCON personnel) must be surveyed before removal from the task site. Personnel should make every attempt to minimize waste through judicious use of consumable materials. All site personnel are expected to make good housekeeping a priority at the job site.

11. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This section defines the responsibilities of project and the INEEL Emergency Response Organization (ERO) and provides guidance for responding to abnormal events during project activities. Per MCP-2725, "Field Work at the INEEL," the TAN ERO will ensure personnel performing field work are notified via radio or pager of emergency conditions and appropriate actions. The FCC, or HSO are required to be available and able to communicate with field workers at all times, as appropriate. Prior to the start of each task, the routes to TAN medical facilities will be reviewed.

This section also addresses OSHA "emergency response" as defined by 29 CFR 1910.120/1926.65, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" and DOE "emergencies" as defined by DOE Order 151.1, Change 2, "DOE Comprehensive Emergency Management System," and DOE Order 232.1, "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information." This response plan is implemented in concert with PLN-114, *INEEL Emergency Plan/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan.*

The *INEEL Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan (PLN-114)* may be activated in response to events at TAN or at WAG 1 OU 1-07B projects, or at the discretion of the emergency action manager (EAM). Once the INEEL plan is activated, project personnel will follow the direction and guidance communicated by the EAM.

The OSHA term "emergency" is not defined the same as the DOE term "emergency." For simplicity, the term "emergency" is used in this section of the HASP to refer to events covered by either the OSHA or the DOE definition.

Emergency response plans that must be completed before starting the project include:

- Designate emergency warning signals and evacuation routes
- Implement personnel accountability procedures
- Identify emergency medical services and personnel charged with performing those services
- Establish effective project communications
- Establish requirements for emergency equipment and supplies
- Establish the preferred means for notifying the INEEL ERO of abnormal events.

All emergencies will be reported through the TAN Shift Supervisor or the Warning Communication Center (WCC) for classification in accordance with Section 4 of the INEEL *Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan* (PLN-114). If the TAN ERO is activated, project personnel will follow the INEEL *Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan.* It is important for the FCC and HSO to remember that response to and mitigation of project emergencies could require the expertise of both project personnel and INEEL Fire Department personnel. Possible emergencies include:

- Accidents resulting in injury
- Accidents resulting in radiological exposure
- Fires

- Explosions
- Spills of hazardous/radiological materials
- Tornadoes, earthquakes, and other adverse natural phenomena
- Vehicle or transportation emergencies
- Safeguard and security emergencies
- Emergencies at nearby facilities that could prompt evacuation or take-cover actions.

11.1 Types of Emergency Events

11.1.1 Events Requiring Emergency Notifications

Certain events require courtesy notifications but do not require a response from the INEEL ERO. In these cases the project FCC or designee will immediately notify the TAN shift supervisor, or the WCC if the TAN shift supervisor cannot be contacted. The FCC notification should describe the event and state that no emergency response support is required. Examples of these types of events include but are not limited to the following:

- Personal injury at the project requiring medical evaluation or treatment, but not an ambulance response
- Personnel contamination or suspected uptake of radiological or hazardous substance
- Equipment or vehicle accident that results in damage to the vehicle and/or property **only**
- Failure of an engineering control or isolation that results in only localized contamination within the established radiological controlled area
- Unexpected high radiation dose to personnel (>ALARA goal)
- Small fire that is controlled with a hand-held fire extinguisher
- Any spill as defined by INEEL MCP-3480, "Environmental Instructions for Facilities, Processes, Materials, and Equipment"
- Any other event deemed potentially reportable.

11.1.2 Events Requiring Local Project Evacuation and/or INEEL ERO Response

Some events could require support from the INEEL ERO or may require a local area evacuation of the project. In these cases the project FCC will immediately notify the TAN shift supervisor. If the shift supervisor cannot be contacted immediately, then the WCC will be contacted. The FCC notification will describe the event and will request emergency response resources as appropriate. After being informed of the event, the EAM may elect to activate the facility command post/emergency control center. Once the command post/emergency control center is declared operational, all emergency response activities will be coordinated through the EAM. Examples of these types of events include but are not limited to:

- A fire beyond an incipient stage that cannot be extinguished with hand-held extinguishers
- A spill at the project that cannot be immediately contained or controlled

- Small episodic airborne release beyond the radiological control area
- Serious injury to a worker or workers.

11.1.3 Events Requiring Total Facility and Project Evacuation

If a facility evacuation requires the project to evacuate, the FTL, FCC, HSO, or designee will be notified to evacuate all project personnel. The EAM/EC is responsible for ordering a total area evacuation protection action.

When an evacuation is called for by the EAM/EC, the FTL or FCC is the designated project area warden who will ensure that the ERO personnel accountability leader (PAL) has been notified that all project employees have been evacuated and accounted for.

The FCC or designee will be notified to evacuate all project personnel during a facility evacuation. The emergency coordinator (EC) is responsible for ordering a total area evacuation protective action.

When an evacuation is called for by the EC, the FCC is the designated project area warden who will ensure that all project personnel are notified, evacuated, and accounted for.

11.2 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Emergency response equipment that will be maintained at the site includes the items described in Table 11-1. Addendum (Appendix L) to the INEEL Emergency Plan lists emergency equipment available at TAN. In addition, Section 11 of the INEEL Emergency Plan lists all INEEL emergency equipment available. The INEEL Fire Department maintains an emergency hazardous material (HAZMAT) response van that can be used to respond to an event or emergency at the project. Fire Department personnel are also trained to provide immediate hazardous materials spills and medical services. At least two persons with current medic and first aid training will be present at the project to render first aid as required. Project RADCON and IH personnel will assist with all emergency decontamination efforts. If an emergency at this site involves a temporary accumulation area (TAA), the INEEL Emergency Plan/RCRA Contingency Plan, Addendum, Appendix L, will be referred to for emergency equipment inventory information.

Fire extinguishers and first aid supplies are minimum requirements for all sites including those in the field.

Table 11-1. Task-site emergency response equipment.

Equipment Name	Location at Task Site	Responsible Person	Frequency of Inspection
Fire extinguishers, 10A/60BC or equivalent	GWTF/NPTF ISB Air Stripper ISB Nutrient Injection	FCC	Start of job, then monthly (completed by TAN)
First aid kit[a]	GWTF	FCC	Monthly and after each use
Eyewash station[b]	GWTF NPTF ISB Nutrient Injection	FCC	Start of job, use test weekly at the GWTF
Cell phone	GWTF	FCC	Monthly
Telephone	NPTF	FCC	Monthly
Hand-held radio	OU 1-07B personnel	FCC	Daily
Hazardous materials spill kit	GWTF/NPTF CWSU	FCC	Start of job, then monthly
Radiological spill kit	OU 1-07B Project	FCC	Start of job, then monthly

a. The first aid kit will conform to the requirements in the MCP-2559 and will contain a Microshield CPR mask and examination gloves. Kit items will be kept in weatherproof containers with individually sealed packages for each type of item. First aid for the GWTF and NPTF will be provided by the TAN dispensary. First aid kits are required for all field activities.

b. Must meet ANSI requirements for flow rate and capacity (ANSI-3581.1-1990). Eyewash required onsite during sample handling, equipment decontamination activities, and heavy equipment operation.

11.3 Emergency Communications

In an emergency, the capability to summon INEEL emergency response resources, to immediately notify site personnel, and to inform others of site emergencies is required. Communications equipment at the task site will be a combination of pagers, radio (call sign "KID 240" or talk group "INEL OSC"), and telephones (mobile, cellular, or facility).

The following, as necessary, will be used for emergency situations:

- To get help from the INEEL Fire Department, site personnel will use radio frequency for TAN or will call 777, the INEEL Site emergency telephone number, or 526-1515, the WCC. INEEL facility telephones are linked to 777. The 777 number cannot be reached on mobile or cellular telephones. If mobile or cellular telephones are used, calls must go to the INEEL WCC at 526-1515.

- To notify site personnel to stop work and evacuate the site: voice, hand signals, alternating or steady siren, or three blasts from a hand-held air horn or vehicle horn.

- To notify site personnel to stop work and take cover: a steady siren or blast from a hand-held air horn or vehicle horn. The nearest shelter or building for the site is the GWTF structure, NPTF, or Building TAN-607.

- For sites that are located in the field (i.e., inside the INEEL boundary but outside of any specific facility boundaries), the POC will be the FCC. The POC maintains communications with fieldworkers at all times and can notify fieldworkers of facility or Site-wide emergencies that could impact the task site.

- The TAN shift supervisor will be notified.

- The TAN shift supervisor or the WCC will notify the TAN ERO.

Site personnel will provide the following information, as available, when communicating emergency information to the INEEL Site emergency telephone number, the WCC, or the POC:

- The caller's name, telephone number, pager number

- Exact location of the emergency

- Nature of the emergency, including time of occurrence, current site conditions, and special hazards in the area

- Injuries, if any, including numbers of injured, types of injuries, conditions of injured

- Additional information as requested.

11.4 Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities

11.4.1 INEEL and TAN Emergency Response Organizations

The INEEL ERO structure is based on the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS is an emergency management system designed for use from the time an incident occurs and is responded to until it is terminated. The system consists of procedures for controlling personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications. It allows for activating emergency response resources in a graded approach depending on the nature and seriousness of the event. At TAN, the ICS is implemented as a chain of command operating on three basic levels. They consist of the on-scene commander (OSC), the TAN command post, and the INEEL Emergency Operations Center.

11.4.1.1 On-Scene Commander. The OSC (per PLN-114, Emergency Control Organization) has the tactical and command responsibility for the control of an emergency situation at the scene, a fire, HAZMAT response, and as a special rescue response. The senior fire department officer responding for the INEEL Fire Department fills this position. If the event is primarily a security incident, the senior responding protective forces officer will assume the duties of the OSC. In some instances the Incident Response Team (IRT) leader may function as the OSC, until relieved by a higher-tiered authority. The IRT leader reports to the OSC, who reports to the EC. The IRT acts at the first responder awareness level by providing initial control personal protective measures and incident assessment and mitigation, as directed by the IRT leader.

The project FCC and HSO, as well as designated replacements, will be trained at the first responder awareness level and will take immediate actions to:

- Understand the potential outcomes associated with an emergency when hazardous substances are present

- Understand what hazardous substances are and the risks associated with them in an incident
- Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency
- Identify the hazardous substances if possible
- Understand the roles of a first responder at the awareness level
- Realize and understand the need for additional resources.

11.4.1.2 TAN Command Post. The TAN command post is the second tier of the emergency response line organization and is headed by the EC. The EC is responsible for all emergency response actions within the entire facility, including advising the OSC. The command post is activated for actual or potential emergencies or at the direction of the EC. If the command post is activated in response to an event at the project, then the project will send a representative to the command post to advise the EC.

11.4.1.3 Emergency Operations Center. The Emergency Operations Center is the upper tier of the ERO and is headed by the INEEL emergency director. The emergency director is responsible for all emergency response actions at the INEEL, including advising the EC. Project personnel do not normally provide direct support to the Emergency Operations Center.

11.4.2 Project Personnel Involved in Emergencies

11.4.2.1 FCC, or HSO. The FCC, or the HSO is responsible for initiating all requests for emergency services (fire, medical, etc.) and for notifying the facility shift supervisor of abnormal or potential abnormal events occurring on the project (Table 11-2). The FCC, or designee serves as the project area warden. The FCC, or designee in this capacity will report the accountability for all employees when an emergency evacuation is called to the personnel accountability leader. Additionally the FCC, or designee will control the scene at the first responder awareness level until a higher-tiered ICS authority arrives at the scene to take control as the OSC (see Section 11.4.1.1). While maintaining control of the scene from a protected, controlled distance, the FCC, or designee will maintain communication with the facility shift supervisor or the EC when the system is in place.

11.4.2.2 Project Personnel. Every person at the project has a role to play during an event or INEEL emergency. Each employee must be constantly aware of potential problems or unexpected hazardous situations and immediately report these situations to the FCC or HSO. All employees are expected to watch out for their fellow workers, to report their concerns to the FCC, and to respond to emergency events as described in the HASP.

11.5 Emergencies, Recognition of Warnings, and Response

11.5.1 Emergency Recognition and Response

All project personnel should be constantly alert for signs of potentially hazardous situations including signs and symptoms of chemical or radiological exposures or releases. Site personnel will be trained on the methods, signals, and alarms used to convey EVACUATION and TAKE COVER, and on immediate response actions. These immediate response actions include:

- For an EVACUATION of the site, site personnel will assemble at the west side of Building TAN-607 in the parking lot. This location is upgrade and generally upwind from the site. Personnel accountability takes place at this location.

- For a TAKE COVER at the site, site personnel will take cover in the GWTF structure, NPTF building (TAN-1611), or Building TAN-607.

- For an EVACUATION or a TAKE COVER at TAN, site personnel will follow TAN evacuation or take cover procedures.

- For assistance from the INEEL Fire Department, site personnel will use radio Channel 7 "WCC/TRF" frequency for TAN or will call 777, the INEEL Site emergency telephone number, or 526-1515, the WCC.

- At least two persons with current medic/first aid training will be present at the task site to render first aid. For serious injury, assistance from the INEEL Fire Department will be summoned. All occupational injuries/illnesses will be reported promptly to the INEEL OMP at 526-1596.

- For incipient fires, site personnel will use the TAN fire department. For fires that cannot be handled with hand-held extinguishers, assistance from the INEEL Fire Department will be summoned. All fires of any size will be reported promptly to the INEEL Fire Department, even if site personnel have extinguished the fire.

- For spills of hazardous/radiological material, site personnel will not expose themselves to hazardous conditions beyond their training and qualification for HAZWOPER. If abnormal radiological situations are present, then MCP-124, "Response to Abnormal Radiological Situations," will be followed.

- For large spills, assistance from the INEEL Fire Department will be summoned. All spills will be reported promptly to the INEEL Spill Notification Team, at pager number 6400.

If spills are small enough to be safely contained at the site, site personnel will handle spill control by taking the following immediate spill response actions:

Untrained site personnel (or if the material characteristics are unknown) will:

- **Evacuate** and **isolate** the immediate area

- Seek **help** from and **warn** others in the area

- **Notify** the assigned POC or FCC and the HSO.

Trained site first responders at the awareness level will:

- Seek **help** from and **warn** others in the area

- **Stop** the spill, if it can be done without risk (e.g., return the container to the upright position, close valve, shut off power)

- **Provide** pertinent information to the assigned POC or FCC and the HSO

- **Secure** any ventilation paths and ensure that an RCT surveys the area to determine the extent of a radiological material spill and/or an IH surveys the area to determine the extent of a chemical spill.

The nearest INEEL fire station is located at TAN. Fire Department personnel have response capabilities for first aid, medical emergencies, transport, fires, and hazardous materials spills.

Figure 11-1 shows the route to the nearest medical facility, locations of nearby fire stations, site and facility evacuation routes, and evacuation pickup locations.

Responsibilities during an emergency at the Site are as shown in Table 11-2.

An emergency drill will be conducted at the start of project activity. The purpose of the drill is to familiarize employees with their respective emergency response actions. Additional drills may be conducted at the discretion of the project. Any radio or telephone communications included in drills will be immediately preceded and followed with this statement: "This is a drill." Each drill or actual emergency at the task site will be followed by a critique and any deficiencies that are identified in the response plan, procedures, or actions will be corrected.

Table 11-2. Responsibilities during an emergency.

Responsible Person	Action assigned
FCC	Contact the INEEL Site emergency telephone number or the WCC
FCC	Signal evacuation or take cover
FCC, or project personnel	Provide first aid
HSO, FCC, employees	Report occupational injuries/illnesses to the OMP
FCC, FTL	Report incipient fires to the INEEL Fire Department
Project Personnel	Contain spills (within level of training)
FCC	Report spills to the INEEL Spill Notification Team
FCC	Assemble industrial safety/IH/RADCON team
FCC	Contact the TAN SS
FCC	Contact the emergency action manager or the EC

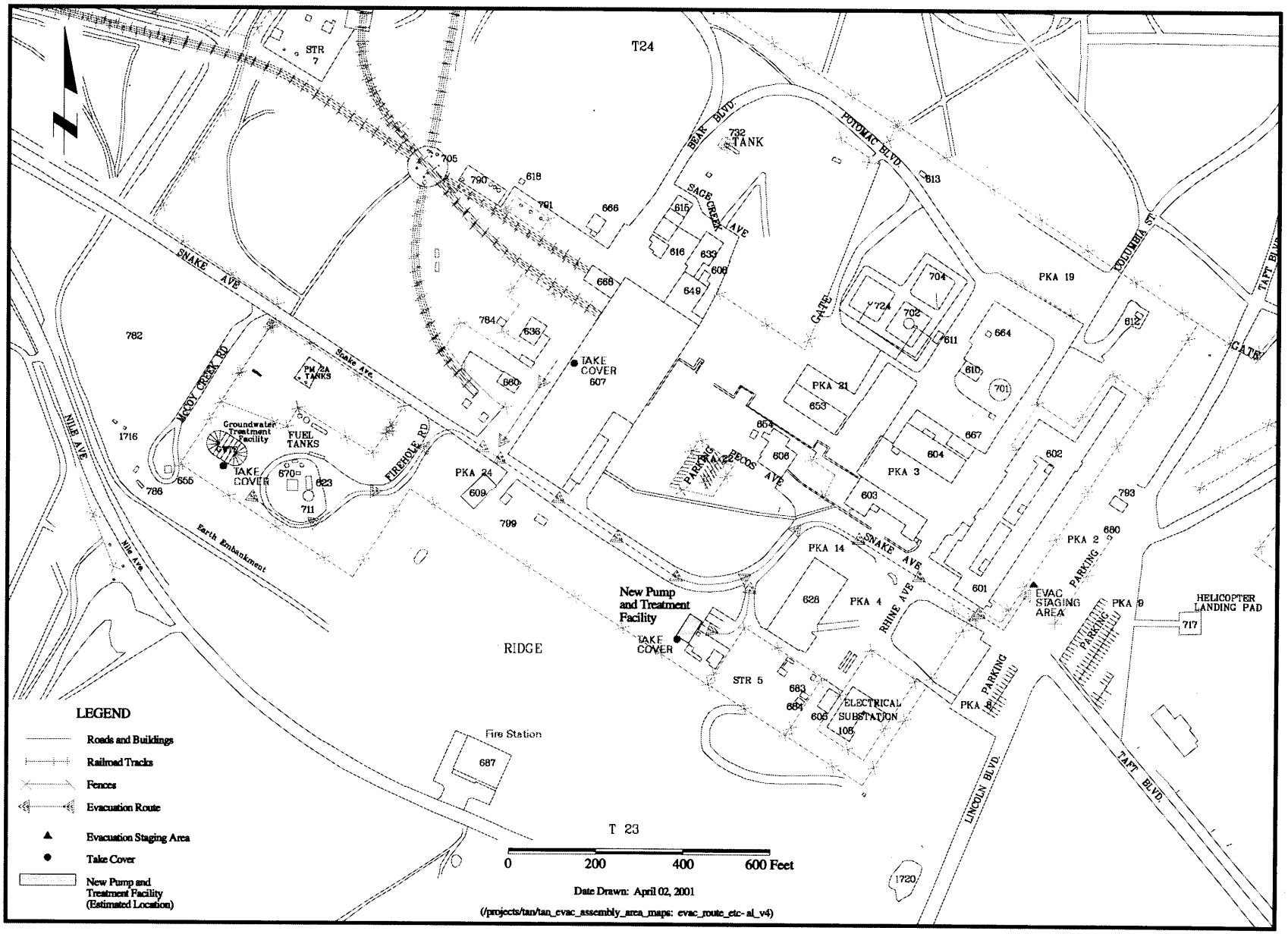

Figure 11-1. Map showing the route to the nearest medical facility, locations of nearby INEEL fire stations, site and facility evacuation routes, and evacuation pickup locations.

11.5.2 Alarms

Alarms and signals are used at the TAN facility and INEEL to notify personnel of abnormal conditions that require a specific response. These include radiation-monitoring alarms denoted by fast-ringing bells and fire alarms, which vary from building to building. Responses to these alarms are addressed in the general employee training. In addition to the alarms previously described, emergency sirens located throughout the TAN facility serve as the primary means for signaling emergency TAKE COVER or EVACUATION protective actions. These alarm and communications systems have been disabled at the site as part of the D&D&D process. Even though the installed systems have been taken out of service, project workers should still be able to hear the audible alarms from the adjacent buildings where these systems are still functional. To better ensure personnel safety, the project has established a separate system of emergency signals based on hand-held air horns. These signals are described in Table 11-3. Actions to be taken by project personnel in response to TAKE COVER and EVACUATION alarms are described next.

Table 11-3. Project internal and backup emergency air horn signals.

Device or Communication Method		Signal and Associated Response
Air Horns (blasts)	**One long blast**	Emergency evacuation, as stated above.
	Two short blasts	Nonemergency evacuation of immediate work area as stated above. Proceed to project assembly area.
	Three long blasts	All clear, return to site.

11.5.2.1 Take Cover. Radiation or hazardous materials releases, weather conditions, or other events or emergency conditions may require that all personnel take cover indoors in the nearest building. A TAKE COVER protective action may be initiated as part of a broader response to an emergency situation and may precede an evacuation order. The order to TAKE COVER is usually announced by activating the TAN facility emergency siren. The signal to take cover is a CONTINUOUS SIREN that can be heard throughout the TAN facility area. Remember, STEADY = STAY. But the order to TAKE COVER can also be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to TAKE COVER, project personnel will place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then seek shelter in TAN OU 1-07B, Building TAN-607, or the nearest available building. Vehicles may be used for shelter if there are no buildings nearby. Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted during TAKE COVER conditions.

11.5.2.2 Total Area Evacuation. A total area evacuation is the complete withdrawal of personnel from the site and the entire OU 1-07B area. The evacuation signal is an ALTERNATING SIREN that can be heard throughout the OU 1-07B. Remember, ALTERNATE = EVACUATE. A single long blast of the air horn serves as the project's alternate emergency evacuation alarm. But the order to evacuate can also be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to EVACUATE, project personnel will place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then proceed along the specified evacuation route to the designated assembly area, or as directed by the EC. Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted during emergency evacuations.

11.5.2.3 Local Area Evacuation. A local area evacuation is the complete withdrawal of personnel from the site, but it does not require the complete evacuation of the entire OU 1-07B area. A single long blast of the air horn serves as the project's emergency evacuation alarm. But the order to evacuate can

also be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to evacuate the local area, project personnel shall place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then proceed along the specified evacuation route to the assembly area designated for local area evacuations, or as directed by the FCC or the FTL. Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted during emergency evacuations.

11.5.3 Personnel Accountability/Area Warden

Project personnel are required to evacuate the site in response to TAKE COVER, EVACUATION, and LOCAL EVACUATION alarms. In each case the project area warden will account for the people present on the site at the time the alarm was initiated. The FCC or designee serves as the area warden for the project and completes the personnel accountability based on the sign-in roster used to control site access. As described next, the method used to report the results of the accountability process varies depending on the nature of the emergency event.

For total area evacuations, the OU 1-07B command post is activated and all personnel will gather at the evacuation assembly area designated by the EC. In this situation the project area warden reports the result of the accountability process to the OU 1-07B PAL.

The OU 1-07B command post is also activated for TAKE COVER alarms; however, personnel should remain in the closest appropriate shelter. In this situation, a complete personnel accountability report is not required, but the project area warden should report the result of the accountability process to the OU 1-07B command post (or the TAN shift supervisor) to keep the EC informed.

The TAN command post may not be activated for a site local area evacuation. In this situation, a complete personnel accountability report is not required, but the project area warden should report the result of the accountability process to the TAN shift supervisor.

11.5.4 Notifications

As directed by the DOE-ID Secretary of Energy, the TAN area director is responsible for immediately notifying the DOE and local off-Site agencies of all significant abnormal events at TAN. This duty is in addition to the notification requirements established in INEEL procedures for events that are categorized as emergencies or unusual occurrences. For this reason the project will immediately report all abnormal events that occur on the site to the TAN SS and to the WCC. The WCC will in turn notify the appropriate INEEL emergency response resources and other INEEL facilities as appropriate. The TAN Shift Supervisor and the WCC share the responsibility for notifying the TAN facility manager, EC, and site area director, as appropriate. Normally, the FCC is responsible for making the event notifications described above. The FCC may make additional notifications as listed in Section 11.8 at the discretion of project supervision.

The EC is the single POC between the project and the INEEL ERO and off-Site (off-INEEL) people or agencies. The EC will make all off-Site notifications and respond to all concerned media requests. Table 11-4 shows the project notification responsibilities.

Table 11-4. Project notification responsibilities.

Activity	Title	Phone	Pager	Radio
Field Construction Coordinator				
Notifies	Fire Department	777		KID 240
Notifies	Warning Communications Center	6-1515		KID 240
Notifies	TAN site area director	6-5329	9263	
Notifies	For Spills: Environmental Affairs Spill Team		6400	
Notifies	WAG 1 project manager	6-8226	6670	
Notifies	WAG 1 SH&QA point of contact	6-5214	6627	
Notifies	WAG 1 project manager	6-4324	4252	
Notifies	OU 1-07B project manager	6-5776		
Notifies	DOE-ID facility representative	6-8838	6250	
WAG 1 Project Manager				
Notifies	ER director	6-2945	9253	
Notifies	ER SH&QA manager	6-9566	5689	

11.5.5 Evacuation Routes

TAN maintains evacuation routes (see Figure 11-1). These routes may be used in response to a total TAN area evacuation as directed by the EC. Copies of the evacuation routes will be posted at the site and in the project offices.

TAN evacuation assembly areas are shown in Figure 11-1. If the site is evacuated (but not the entire TAN area) personnel will assemble in the nearest "take cover" facility (e.g., GWTF or NPTF), or as directed by the FCC. If a total area evacuation of the TAN is ordered, then project personnel will relocate to the primary evacuation assembly area or as directed by the EC. Figure 11-1 also shows the route to the TAN medical facility.

11.6 Reentry and Recovery

11.6.1 Reentry

During an emergency response it is sometimes necessary to reenter the scene of the event. Reasons for reentries may include the following:

- Personnel search and rescue
- Medical first aid responses
- Safe shutdown actions
- Mitigating actions

- Evaluation and preparation of damage reports
- Radiation and/or hazardous materials surveys.

Reentries will be carefully planned to ensure that personnel are protected from harm and to prevent initiating another emergency event. Reentry planning is undertaken as a graded approach, depending on the nature of the initiating event. Reentires must be approved by the EC.

11.6.2 Recovery

After the initial corrective actions have been taken and effective control established, response efforts will shift toward recovery. Recovery is the process of assessing postevent/emergency conditions and developing a plan for returning to prevent/emergency conditions when possible and following the plan to completion. The EC is responsible for determining when an emergency situation is sufficiently stable to terminate the emergency and enter the recovery phase. The TAN facility manager will appoint the recovery manager.

11.7 Critique of Response and Followup

A review and critique will be conducted following all emergency events, drills, and exercises at the INEEL. In some cases an investigation may be required prior to commencing recovery actions. For this reason, care should be exercised to preserve evidence when appropriate.

11.8 Telephone/Radio Contact Reference List

Table 11-5 lists the POCs for the project. This list will be posted at the entrance to the CRC and in project offices.

Table 11-5. Project emergency contact list.

Contact Title	Contact Name	Phone Number/ Radio Net	Pager Number
Warning Communications Center (WCC)		777, 6-1515, "KID-240"	
TAN shift supervisor		6-9507	7414
TAN site area director	W. Lonergan	6-0584	4483
TAN ES&H manager	C. Jones	6-8079	5728
TAN facility manager	K. Streeper	6-6151	5032
First Aid (TAN medical dispensary)		777, 6-6763	
Occupational Medical Program		6-1596	
Fire/Security		777	
OU 1-07B field construction coordinator	M. Bartholomei K. Edelmayer	6-7460 6-7461	7705
WAG 1 project manager	D. Burns	6-4324	4252
OU 1-07B project manager	J. Rothermel	6-5776	7700
OU 1-07B project engineer	L. Nelson	6-3093	
TAN Radiological Engineer	D. J. Sorenson	6-9747	5801
TAN industrial hygiene	T. Staley	6-3097	5271
TAN industrial safety	M. Langlois	6-2150	9042
Health and safety officer	TBA as needed		
WAG 1 SH&QA POC	K. Briar	6-5214	6627
WAG 1 regulatory support	R. Montgomery	6-9339	7636
ER SH&QA manager	C. R. Chebul	6-9566	
TAN DOE-ID facility representative	M. Schultz	6-0131	7404

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